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WEATHER FORECAST
Cloudy
Temperature 6 a.m. 21 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 77 75-87

September 21, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 91
Humidity 91

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September 21, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 21 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 77 75-87

8053 日七十月八

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

六拜禮 廿一月九年九

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS SUFFER TERRIBLY IN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

BRITISH CLOSE TO MAIN HINDENBURG LINE.

PRISONERS NOW TOTAL OVER TEN THOUSAND.

London, September 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states that further reports confirm the heavy nature of the enemy's counter-attack yesterday afternoon northward of Trescault and the severity of his losses. There has been fighting to-day in the sector eastward of Epehy and also in the neighbourhood of Gouzancourt, where we gained ground northward of Ganche Wood. There were local engagements on the remainder of the battle-front.

We improved our positions slightly westward of Wytschete and repulsed raiders eastward of Neuvy, Cuspelle and northward of the Ypres Comines Canal.

The prisoners taken during the operations commenced yesterday northward of St. Quentin now exceed 10,000, while over sixty guns have been captured.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says there was slight enemy activity on the 18th inst. We brought down four and drove down three enemy machines uncontrollable. Four British are missing. British aeroplanes assisted the advancing troops and bombed and machine-gunned the enemy. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs in twenty-four hours. Anti-aircraft guns brought down a hostile machine on the 16th inst., while machine-gun fire from the ground brought down another on the 17th inst.

Bitter Fighting.

London, September 19.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing to-day, says:—North of the St. Quentin Canal resistance was more stubborn. There was long and bitter fighting in Ganche Wood and at Epehy. The most determined effort was south of Berthancourt, where our artillery played such havoc that it was a mere straggling remnant which received the final repulse from infantry. The moral effect of the tanks has been immense. They frequently gained their objectives without firing a shot. The numerous gulches and sunken roads gave them much opportunity for tactical enterprise. Their skill and daring were too much for the Germans.

Summing up, we have advanced an average of four thousand yards on a front of eighteen miles, engaging thirteen Divisions between Gouzancourt and the Somme and obliging the enemy to throw in two more Divisions from close reserve.

At no period of the war has the individual superiority of our soldiers been more pronounced. In an Order dealing with raiding parties, General Von Below, Commanding the Seventeenth Army, says:—"This shows that at present the British have a fighting superiority over our troops in No-Man's-Land."

This morning it was reported that we were holding all our gains. The enemy desperately counter-attacked during the evening of the 18th inst. south-east of Havrincourt Wood, employing six Divisions, but being entirely repulsed, as was a similar effort in the vicinity of Villers Gislain. The Australians captured 342 prisoners in an attack on the Hindenburg outpost line.

The Germans Puzzled.

Writing this evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The heavy German counter-attacks yesterday and to-day prove his uncertainty regarding our intentions, and are tribute to the excellence of our Staff work and organisation. Prisoners state that the blow was expected north of Gouzancourt, instead of south thereof; hence the German thrust at Moeuvres. When the unexpected happened, the Germans changed their plans and took the offensive east of Havrincourt Wood. The Guards Brigades withstood the onslaught of the Sixth Enemy Division.

The German directed a tremendous bombardment against High Wood and Havrincourt Wood at the rear of our line, but so magnificent was the defence that dense enemy waves only succeeded in reaching our positions at certain places, from which very few returned. When the effort spent itself, there was a sheer mowing down of the assaulting ranks. The ground was a terrible shambles. The enemy casualties were quite forty per cent. of the troops engaged. The Sixth German Division, fresh from training as storm troops, is no longer war-worthy.

The Australians have advanced beyond the Hindenburg outposts and are right up against the main line.

A French Account.

Paris, September 19.
A Havas message says:—The British and French attack on both sides of St. Quentin represents an advance on a 22 mile front. There are over 60,000 (6,000?) prisoners. At points the advance into the "impenetrable" zone of the Hindenburg defences was several miles and resulted in the capture of ten village fortresses. The French took part in the drive, making an advance of nearly two miles on a front of about six.

Value of St. Mihiel Victory.

London, September 19.
Reuter learns that the striking success at St. Mihiel has conclusively demonstrated to the world that the Americans are as highly trained as a fighting machine as the Germans or the British and French. The French unstintingly praise the American Staff work and say the success enables the Allies at any time they please to begin an attack threatening the security of the whole German line by menacing their lateral lines of communication, the fortress of Metz and the Briey iron district. It likewise threatens the whole line of the Meuse northwards. Hence the Americans' new line may very greatly influence the future course of the war.

There is evidence that the Germans are finding great difficulty in arranging reliefs for Divisions in the line, which is imposing an excessive strain on the troops.

Friendly Allied Rivalry.

London, September 20.
President Wilson, replying to the King's congratulations on the St. Mihiel victory, says:—"The generous rivalry now going on between the forces of the great countries engaged against Germany is touched with an enthusiasm and heroism which must certainly bring victory with quicker and quicker pace, and it is one of the happiest circumstances of the war that the Allies can admire each other's achievements with equal enthusiasm."

Two Miles from Hindenburg Line.

The British line is now more than two miles from the Hindenburg line.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SALONICA FRONT.

Bulgars Driven from Trenches.

London, September 19.
A Havas message says:—In the Balkans, north of Monastir, the Allies have continued their advance. Serbian and Jugoslav troops fought with great dash. The Bulgar defence system was broken, and the troops are now in open ground without trenches.

Front Completely Broken.

London, September 19.
The Serbians have completely broken the Bulgarian front. Serbian cavalry reached Polshko, twenty miles north of the original front. Other Serbian cavalry are advancing upon the important junction of Prilep. The front is now twenty-five miles wide. The offensive is regarded as a most important success and it looks likely that the Allies will clear the whole of this area.

Bulgarians Retreat in Disorder.

London, September 20.

A French Eastern communique states:—The Allies on the 17th and 18th inst. greatly extended the two previous days' successes, the Bulgarians retreating in disorder on the Cerna. Our troops pursuing, reached the Cerna at one part and captured the mountainous zone at Djurovskamen and Obzerna, crossed the River Delachichka and passed the Roden region and Blatno Mountain. The enemy abandoned prisoners and much material.

Anglo-Hellenic troops attacked in the region of Lake Doiran and gained a footing in the first enemy positions, despite resistance. They have already captured numerous prisoners.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE MOVE.

Labour Conference Committee's Report.

London, September 19.
The Labour Conference War Aims Committee has submitted a report regarding the Austrian Peace Note, urging the Allies to make public a collective declaration of their aims, to subscribe to President Wilson's fourteen points and to ask the enemies to define their war aims. The report was adopted without a vote.

Acquainting the German Troops.

London, September 19.
The Mittage Zeitung publishes an Hindenburg Proclamation acquainting the troops with the Austrian peace proposal and intimating that war operations are not to be interrupted, adding that readiness for peace is not in contradiction with the spirit with which we are carrying on the struggle. Hindenburg significantly drops his previous boastfulness about smothering up his enemies and dwells on the defensive nature of the struggle and the necessity of protecting the "Homeland." He warns the troops that the enemy camp had previously rejected Germany's peace offers with scorn and derision.

The American Terms.

Paris, September 19.
A Havas message says:—American Labour's peace terms were laid before the resumed Conference of Inter-Allied Labour delegates in London. Mr. Gompers stated the American terms—namely, that the German invaders must be driven out, then endorsing the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson, a league of the free peoples of the world, a common covenant to secure justice and peace, and a recognition of the rights of small nations.

The Allied Democracies.

Paris, September 19.
A Havas message says:—Mr. Roberts, British Minister of Labour, addressed a meeting at Paris and said the British together with the American Democracy would continue the war until peace by victory is secured, Alsace-Lorraine to be restored to France without a referendum.

M. Clemenceau's magnificent reply to Austria was most loudly applauded when he said:—"A most terrible account from one people to another has been opened; it shall be paid."

France's Reply.

Paris, September 20.
Acknowledging to the Swiss Minister the receipt of the Austro-Hungarian Peace Note, M. Pichon enclosed in his letter a copy of the official Journal containing the speech of M. Clemenceau, cabled on the 18th inst., declaring that the speech constituted the reply of France to the Note.

BELGIUM'S REFUSAL.

How it Embarrasses the Germans.

Paris, September 19.
A Havas message says:—Belgium has rejected the offer of Germany's separate peace. Belgium is a million tied round the neck of the Kaiser and a handicap to the German forces. The Germans want to shorten their line and this is only possible with a neutral Belgium, as a defensive counterpoint to the offensive movement of the Allies, which is outflanking Belgium.

The German Proposal.

London, September 19.
A telegram from the Belgian Foreign Minister has been communicated to Reuter's Agency. It begins:—"The Belgian Government has received through an indirect channel communications which throw light on the intention of Germany towards Belgium. The communications were transmitted from Berne to the Belgian Foreign Minister, who immediately acquainted the Allied Governments. Belgium did not receive a formal proposition directly from the Imperial Government. According to the communications received, the intention of Germany would be to demand that Belgium bind herself to effect a solution of the languages question in conformity with Germany's Imperial policy, thus requiring Belgium to abdicate the right inherent to her sovereignty to solve one of the problems of its internal political organisation in accordance with the freely expressed will and in accordance with the interests of the Belgian people."
(Message incomplete.)

THE AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

Refugees Fleeing to Holland.

Amsterdam, September 20.
The military correspondent of the Volk states that the Allies are daily bombing Cologne and Dusseldorf. Many have been killed and injured daily. The German figures show that the Allies are doing better. Refugees are fleeing to Holland daily.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

Eight Thousand Prisoners.

London, Sept. 19.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: The prisoners captured to sunset on the 18th numbered eight thousand, including hundreds of officers. On the front of the Fourth Army alone eleven divisions were identified. The army on the left took a complete battery of light and heavy guns, a great quantity of stores were also captured, but the tactical value of the gains far exceeds the material. One of the main objectives was to gain a clear frontal position commanding the Hindenburg line along the whole face of the attack. This was practically accomplished. By three o'clock we had taken Bellegrave and Bellecourt and established ourselves along the Saint Quentin canal in places within fifty yards of the Hindenburg outposts.

Strong German Attacks Fall.

London, Sept. 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy opened a violent bombardment from many guns yesterday afternoon on the northern portion of the battle-front. Their fire rapidly cut all telephone communication with the divisions in the line. German infantry at five in the afternoon strongly attacked on a wide front from the neighbourhood of Trescault northwards. The Guards, Third and Thirty-seventh Divisions completely repulsed the enemy at all points with great loss. Another strong attack northward of Moeuvres was driven off with heavy losses. In certain localities bodies of the enemy succeeded in reaching and entering our trenches, where our counter-attacks overwhelmed them. Our line in these localities was re-established intact.

Many prisoners were taken and great numbers of German dead lie before our positions on the whole front attacked. Southward of Gouzancourt the operations of the Third and Fourth British Armies continued successfully in the evening and at night. English troops progressed northward of Pont Ruet, reaching outpost positions of the Hindenburg line. On their left the Fourth Australian Division renewed their attack at eleven in the evening and carried outpost positions of the Hindenburg line after heavy fighting, capturing many prisoners and a number of machine-guns. This division and the First Australian Division hold outpost positions of the Hindenburg line on the whole of their respective fronts.

Further north severe fighting occurred eastward of Ronsay and Epehy. We took possession of Lempire and beat off determined counter-attacks. In the Villers-Gislain sector the Seventeenth Division, which had captured several hundred yesterday, re-captured Ganche Wood, which the enemy had regained, and later repulsed with heavy loss a strong enemy counter-attack from Villers-Gislain. Repeated enemy attacks on Ganche Wood in the afternoon and evening were repulsed. A successful local operation yesterday morning improved our positions southward and eastward of Floes street. A number of prisoners were captured.

The French Advance.

London, Sept. 19.
A French communique reports: In the region of St. Quentin, continuing our advance, we penetrated Contecourt, where the enemy is defending himself desperately. North of the Aisne there is great artillery activity. A strong enemy counter-attack on Moisy farm was repulsed. We maintained all our posts and inflicted losses on our assailants. On the Vesle front a German attack north-east of Courland was broken up by our fire before it reached our lines. Enemy raids in Champagne Heights and on the Meuse were repulsed.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA'S PROPOSAL.

Rome, Sept. 19.
An official note says: Although the Austrian Peace Note has not yet been officially communicated to the Italian Government it must be pointed out that the proposal aims at the creation of phantom negotiations without the probability of a practical issue. The recent declarations of Austrian and German statesmen excluding any cession of territory and recognising as definitive the iniquitous treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest make a useful opening of negotiations impossible. Until the Austrian Government recognises the aims announced by the Entente and the United States, including the Italian aspirations, Italy will continue the struggle for a durable peace founded on liberty and justice.

THE SERBIAN THRUST.

London, Sept. 19.
A Serbian communique states: Surmounting the formidable difficulties of the high mountains we are pursuing day and night the completely beaten enemy. We have taken Topolice, Kuchukamen, Polchichte, Bechichte, Melynitsa, Vitelichte and Basimby. Our advance now exceeds twelve miles. New Bulgarian reinforcements have been beaten and forced to retreat. The fleeing enemy is burning villages and stores. The prisoners and booty are uncounted owing to the rapidity of the advance.

MASSACRES IN PETROGRAD.

London, Sept. 19.
A message from Petrograd states that the massacres continue despite the vigorous protests of neutral diplomats and the Austro-German representatives. Two thousand residents of Petrograd have hitherto been killed.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 19.
A wireless Italian official message states: We raided positions southward of Col Capelle, imprisoning ninety. The rapidity of the attack confused the enemy, who violently bargained his own front line, causing heavy losses among his advancing supports.

AUSTRIAN MUNITION WORKS FIRE.

London, Sept. 19.
A Vienna official message reports a fire at the munition works at Woellersdorf which panicked the workers. There was a great number of victims. The cause is not yet discovered.

BRITISH BOARDING STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, Sept. 19.
The Admiralty announces that a German submarine on Sept. 15 torpedoed and sank a British boarder boarding steamer "Eighty-nine" and fifty crew members. The steamer was carrying mail and passengers.

AMERICAN NOTIFICATIONS.

Passport and Shipping Requirements.

The following Notifications issued by the Consul General for the United States of America are published for general information in the Hongkong Government Gazette:—

The attention of the travelling public is called to the fact that under instructions of the Government of the United States the consular officers of the United States are no longer issuing the passports of persons travelling to the United States for pleasure and recreation or for purposes of ordinary health requirements or otherwise than for a purpose both necessary and consistent with the policy of the government to restrict travel both into and within the United States. While wide discretion has been given the consular officers of the United States in this matter and radical, arbitrary or otherwise harsh or embarrassing action will be avoided nevertheless it is incumbent upon persons proposing to visit the United States to inquire whether the object of their visit thereto is such as to merit the approval of the American authorities and it is advisable to submit the usual alien declaration and application for visa before making final arrangements for the trip.

The attention of the owners and agents of all vessels proceeding to the United States is called to the fact that this Consulate General has been notified by the Department of State that, in order to comply with the requirements of the United States, the following matters must be furnished by the vessel before sailing: (1) complete crew manifest showing (a) name, (b) nationality, (c) date and place of birth and (d) place of residence of each member of the crew of said vessel. Four complete lists are required, all of which must be presented in this office before the departure of the vessel. The Consulate General is instructed to withhold the bill of health until such lists are furnished as required. One copy of each list will be sent by the Consulate General and returned to the master of the vessel, who in turn must present the vessel copy and any supplemental lists to the authorities of the United States at the first American port and to hold it available for examination by any consular or other officer of the United States. If the said crew list is amended in any way after it has been inspected by this office a supplemental list showing such changes of additions must be submitted at once to the Consul of the United States at the port where the changes are made for his review and approval. Ships will not be given documentation for entry into an American port until these regulations are complied with.

Visiting Japan.

Mr. F.O. Jenkin left to-day on a brief visit to Japan.

Appreciated Gifts.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks two tennis racquets for the 83th Coy. R.G.A. from Mr. Forbes, of Canton.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 7, amounted to 55,885 tons and the sales during the period to 52,100 tons.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the South China Sea and East China Sea:—"A typhoon is expected to strike the coast of China on September 20th and 21st. All ships in the area are advised to take precautions."

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Woman Dies Aged 137 years.

Paula Rimong, said to be the
oldest woman in the Philippines,
died yesterday at her home on
Calle Dimasalang, Calcutan, age 137
years and seven months says the
Manila Daily Bulletin of Sept. 19.
The 8' 6" woman, who kept a
tienda near Lerna park, claimed to
have been born in 1781. She
was active right up to the time
of her death and spent the greater
part of the day in attendance at
her little store.

The Korean "Spies."

It will be remembered that last
month nine Koreans serving in
Seymour's Army, as coolies were
arrested on a charge of attempting
to join the Bolsheviks, and taken
to Seoul for trial. We now learn
from the Keijo Nippo that the
behaviour of the nine Koreans
does not constitute any offence
against the law, but their un-
restricted freedom being considered
to be subversive of public
order and peace, the authorities
have sentenced them to live in
exile on various islands for one
year from August 30th.

Lord Rhonda's Last Message.

Written by Lord Rhonda
shortly before his death, this
message was read at the anni-
versary meeting of the Sunshine
Guild at the Mansion House re-
cently:—"The care of the child-
ren is a sacred duty we owe to
those who are giving their lives
for us at the front, and we can
best help our country in these
critical times by helping the
children." Commenting on the
increase of 34 per cent. in juvenile
crime, the Bishop of London said
that if they gave mischievous
boys and girls a happy time they
would not want to do wrong.

West End Clubs Fined £315.

Saying West-end clubs of such
standing were expected to set a
good example, the Bow street
magistrate recently fined the Car-
lton Club £210, and the Travellers'
Club £105, for using too much
butter and margarine. Counsel
for the defendants admitted that
the Public Health Order had been
technically violated, but urged
that offences had been committed
unintentionally and mainly owing
to practical difficulties in carrying
out the regulations. Arrange-
ments now made would secure
complete compliance with the
Food Controller's requirements.

Hermits Sent to Prison.

Wearing only a pair of trousers,
a vest, and a "dickie," George
Washington Lehmier, known as
the "Meida Vale Hermit," ap-
peared at Marylebone Police
Court recently and was sent to
Brixton Prison on a committal
warrant for three months in
default of paying £97 in rates.
The charge against him was that
of failing to notify the police of
his intended change of address.
He persuaded the magistrate to
remand him on bail for six days,
and it was on his release that he
was re-arrested and sent to
Brixton.

No Pay for the Special.

With the exception of a few
men attached to the Headquarters
Staffs and one special constable
who for more than two years has
voluntarily performed six tours
of duty weekly, no metropolitan
special constables, the Home
Secretary has informed Mr. Will
Crooks, is now doing five tours
of duty weekly. Every endeavour
is made so to arrange the duties
of special constables that their
means of earning a living are not
unduly interfered with, and as
the force was enrolled on an
honorary basis their is no inten-
tion of making it a paid force.Aeroplane Dopes Fumes.
Non-poisonous dopes which
have been substituted for the
poisonous aeroplane dopes former-
ly used, are said to be more
nauseating in smell and taste
than the old Mr. W. S. Smith,
Inspector for Dangerous Trades,
in a report says that the standard
of ventilation was raised to meet
objections of the workers, and in
one works it was found to be as
high as 125 changes of air per hour.
An investigation as to the blood
condition of dope room workers
in the Victoria Works in the London
District showed that a small degree
of anaemia exists among them,
but is of no practical importance
except as an indication that the
selection of regulations should be
the subject of the most careful
consideration.

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FRANK SMITH & CO.6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
TEL. 2001. HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Discharged Men's New Concession.

Another concession has been allowed to discharged men. The London Central Advisory Committee announce that the month hitherto granted for them to obtain work of national importance instead of rejoining the service has been extended to a year from the date of discharge.

Allowances to the Soldier's Wife. No soldier's wife said Mr. J. M. Hogan, M.P., at Poplar, recently, could live on the 16s. (including 3s. 6d. for rent) granted under the new scale of allowances. The extra 2s. 6d. for the first child ought to be given for every child. By giving nothing extra for children over 14 the Government were deliberately forcing these children out to work.

"Controlled to Death." At a meeting of the Wool Textile Association recently all the speakers were strongly against continued Government control of industry. Mr. T. Taylor, M.P., said that if we had Bolshevism in this country we should have just the same result as in Russia. Government ownership or syndicalist control would bring about poverty on all hands. Later Sir William Rhymer remarked that "We are very near losing our business."

Lord Rhonda's Bequests. Under his will Lord Rhonda left £20,000 to the governing body of Gonville and Ouse College, Cambridge, preferably for the establishment and maintenance of six to ten scholarships for mathematics, natural science, or moral science, preference being given, other things being equal in the awarding of such scholarships, to residents or sons of residents in Wales or of Monmouthshire. Lord Rhonda also bequeathed £20,000 to Cardiff Infirmary. Lord Rhonda further declared:—"I make no other charitable gifts in my will because I have devoted the greater part of my life to public affairs, and I have already given large sums of money for charitable and public services." The executor is his widow, the Viscountess Rhonda, and her husband, Sir Humphrey Mackworth.

Lord Beresford's Frankness. Lord Beresford spoke at the Palace Theatre recently to American and other Allied sailors and soldiers. Alluding to the War of Independence, he said: "I tell you Americans my opinion. You would not have been worthy of the old stock from which you sprang, if you had not checked the Boston tea into the harbour in those old days." (Laughter and cheers.) They heard talk also about the freedom of the seas. As long as the British held the seas, they were open to all. British and American sailors had always fought cleanly, and striven to uphold the high traditions of their sailor forefathers, "but these brutes of Germans have actually killed men struggling in the water, and have sunk 74 ships without leaving any trace."

American Y.M.C.A. Hero. In the face of a deadly shell fire, across a field swept with machine-guns, Dr. John H. Clifford, American Y.M.C.A. secretary with the American Marines in France, together with a doctor and stretcher bearers, recently pushed his way yard by yard to a front line trench, to rescue the colonel of his regiment, who had been severely wounded in the shoulder by machine-gun fire. Dr. Clifford stopped in the trench for two hours under fire, aiding the doctor to attend the wounded officer, and then, amidst a hail of bullets and shells, they placed him on a stretcher and started back across the field. Many times they had to throw themselves flat to escape being killed by bursting shells, and Clifford, who had been wounded the day before, in the back, held on until they had reached the ambulance wagons in the rear, and then collapsed with the strain and the pain of the wounds. Dr. Clifford arrived in London recently, quite recovered from his terrible experience, and reported to the headquarters of the American Y.M.C.A. for instructions. He returns soon to his battalion "somewhere in France."

NOTICES.



"Breezy music" to help you keep cool

"Keep your mind off the heat," say the doctors. "That's the way to keep cool." With a Victrola on your porch and some happy-hearted, light-footed music playing, it is quite possible to forget all about the heat.

Victrola

If you say the word, we will send a Victrola to your house today on such easy terms that you will never miss the money.

New and improved models
Prices \$44. to \$363.

less 20% Discount for cash
with order

MOUTRIE'S
VICTOR AGENTS.



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

WHY NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE PRESENT HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE?
WE ISSUE POLICIES IN STERLING AND GOLD DOLLARS.
AS WELL AS IN LOCAL CURRENCY.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
F. M. WELER, Manager.
Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.
MEMBERS are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th 1918 at 5.30 P.M.
BUSINESS:-
Report and accounts for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.
General.
L. J. BLACKBURN, Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.
MEMBERS are hereby notified that the opening of the New Ground will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.
Members, friends and members of other sporting clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.
L. J. BLACKBURN, Hon. Secretary.
Kowloon, 19th Sept., 1918.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.S. NEMAZEE.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.
KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamone, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1431 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

LOST or, Strayed from Pokfulam Wire-haired TERRIER DOG, White with Brown Ears, long tail answers to Name of Squire. Information to G. H. Wilson c/o Robertson, Wilson & Co., 9, Beaconsfield Arcade, will oblige.

NOTICES.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1116.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1118.

The "different" Food!

Benger's Food differs from all others because it contains the means for partially digesting the fresh new milk with which it is prepared. This means much, as the inability to digest milk is very common among children and adults. Therefore always use



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Benger's Food Ltd., desire to announce a possible shortage in the supply of Benger's Food arising from shipping difficulties and restrictions consequent upon the War.
If customers therefore experience a temporary difficulty in securing Benger's Food, will they please understand that this is the cause.
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
Benger's Food is entirely British in origin, ownership, and manufacture.

THE GOLF MATCH.



First Golfer (after magnificent drive): What do ye know about that?
Second Golfer: Well, it's good but, I'll tell you what, we won't play for the usual half this time. I'll have you on for a War Bond ticket, loser pays.
First Golfer: Right—O! But to make it fair, I'll let you have the ticket wins a prize.
Second Golfer: In any case it is \$2.50 for War Charities and I think we ought to "Pay the Piper" for our pleasures in these times.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.
TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN

DAINTY LINGERIE

ALL HAND MADE OF

FINE TARANTULLE and
TRIMMED HAND MADE LACES.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

THE PHARMACY

FOR
Toilet Requisites
Patent Medicines
Pure Drugs & Chemicals
Surgical Dressings & Instruments
Parke, Davis & Co.'s Products
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Products.

FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.,
Tel. 345, 22, Queen's Road, Central.

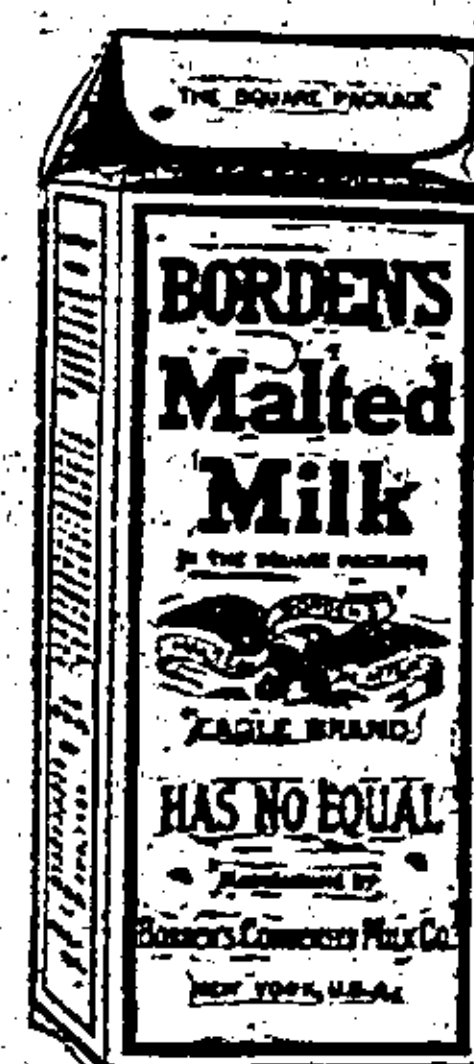
CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
IN ALL VARIETIES.
VICTORIA CAFE
(Next to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2667, 24, Des Voeux Road Central.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED PER "FUSHIMI MARU" BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.

MOTHERS

TAKE
NO
CHANGES
WITH
BABY'S
FOOD



THIS
FOOD
TOOK
FIRST
PRIZE AT
PANAMA
EXPOSITION

HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS' STANDING
OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

CONNELL BROS. CO.

DISTRIBUTORS.

NOTICE.

MOW FUNG & COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of MOW FUNG & CO., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO. will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO. up to and including the 31st August 1918, will be respectively collected and be paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG and 82s TO YUEN.

By Order of the Directors,
CHOW U YING,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.

NOTICES.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the

UNION TRADING CO.,

Queen's Building,
General Agents,
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.



THE FINEST LIQUEURS.

OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 Years in Wodo

Specially selected for
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

AUSTRIA'S FLIGHT.

It has been very interesting to follow the gradual breaking-up process of the Austrian Empire, till we find now that the expected crisis is imminent. Politically, militarily, and socially, Austria is a failure, and is beginning to recognise the fact. Torn asunder by internal dissension, her armies beaten back, and her population starving, she is making a last attempt to avoid the fate which she must see so clearly marked out for her. Hence the recent peace Note. Did Austria and her Ally think that the Entente could be so easily deceived? While the armies of the Central Powers are being harassed and beaten on all fronts, their resources almost at an end, and their hopes blasted, the Entente is everywhere victorious, its resources limitless, and its enthusiasm unimpaired and undying. We can only compare the peace proposal to the whine of the beaten bull, who hopes to avoid the chastisement which he so justly merits. The resolution of the Allies can be summed up in the words of Senator Lodge:—"Having brought unnumbered votes upon an innocent world and having appealed to the last of our quiet, we now mean to put her in physical bonds."

The Peace Note is but a phase of the Austro-Hungarian crisis. Ever since Britain and America recognised the independence of the Czechs, Austria has had no peace. We find her press bitterly complaining of the impotence of the Government to stem the rising tide of Czech-Slovak demands, and alleging that the Czechs in Bohemia are openly pursuing their plans for the establishment of an independent State. The Government is accused of want of initiative, but the reason lies in the fact that it does not dare to take action. As far as can be seen, a Czech State is only a question of weeks or months, and there is sufficient cause for the rumours, becoming ever more definite, that Austria-Hungary will be federalised. This in itself is enough to demonstrate the dire straits in which the Dual Monarchy finds herself, but when we consider also the dangerous shortage of food and its consequent evils, the industrial troubles and the misery and destitution of the whole Empire, we understand more fully the terrible plight of Austria. Even in Germany it is admitted that the situation is very critical.

The curt refusal of the Allies to countenance the peace proposals in any shape or form, must deal a shattering blow to the already desperate hopes of Austria, and opens up a wide field for conjecture. Will Austria, already war-weary and disconsolate, continue a hopeless struggle with nothing to gain and all to lose, or will her people take the law into their own hands and throw off the yoke of Germany? It must be evident now to the Austrians that the Entente is going to have no half-measures. The Allies are convinced that they are the masters and when the time is ripe for peace, they mean to be in a position to dictate terms and punish the Central Powers. Their ignoring of the recent peace proposals must have a crushing effect on Austrian opinion, and is bound to bring about important and far-reaching developments, which may go far to bring the war to an end.

Hongkong Thanked.

Although those in Hongkong who contribute to the despatching of the war do not look for fulsome praise concerning their generosity, the community at large must have felt a measure of pride in reading the very warm acknowledgments which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The splendid amounts secured by the St. George's Day celebrations and through other channels have been put to the very best use possible, and the gratitude expressed by the recipients is in itself sufficient reward to those who have unflinchingly borne their share in the cause of war charities. The kindly thanks of the French Ambassador in London will be especially appreciated, the more so as he pays a graceful compliment to the Colony by saying that of the innumerable tokens received of the British Empire's depth of understanding of France, none have been more notable than the repeated gifts from Hongkong. Because of the terrible sufferings which have fallen on France and of the magnificent work of alleviation which the French Red Cross is doing, no finer cause could be assisted than this specific one. Hongkong does right to divert some of her generosity to this channel, and that its significance meets with a warm response is evident from the cordial expressions contained in M. Cambon's letter of thanks.

A Helpful Circumstance.

In this matter of distributing grants to war funds, Hongkong has cause to be thankful that it has on the spot in London a representative, in Mr. Murray Stewart, who is able to exercise commendable discretion, as he is doing, in helping causes which really deserve assistance. In his latest letter, Mr. Stewart shows that he is alive to the desirability of rendering financial aid to funds which are doing a really magnificent work but which are escaping public notice by reason of the insistent demands of the larger and better known organisations. He mentions two of these specifically—the Comforts Fund for Soldiers at various hospitals, and the new Club for soldiers who have been rendered deaf through their experiences at the front. In a war of this magnitude there must be an astounding number of bodies doing work of the utmost value in restoring our broken warriors. All of these merit financial help, and we are sure that Hongkong will feel a glow of satisfaction that it is doing something, through the approved services of Mr. Murray Stewart, in seeing that the claims of these organisations on the public's practical sympathy are not overlooked.

Diplomatic Unity.

He is a wise man who profits by experience, and the same observation applies to nations as well. It took a deal of time and many reverses for the Allies to learn that they could better conduct their military operations under a single command. The benefits of that step have been apparent in the recent series of magnificent Allied offensives. Now the Allied leaders are apparently again willing to learn from experience, for one of yesterday's telegrams spoke of our diplomats raising the question whether the time has not come for unity of diplomatic as well as military control. As to the wisdom of such consideration there can be no question. The near future is likely to witness many more insidious peace offensives on the part of the enemy Powers, and these may be so cleverly dressed up as to require the closest scrutiny. The Austrian move did not present any difficulties, as it was obviously of such a nature as to merit only one response—rejection. In view, however, of future overtures of a more attractive character it behooves the Allies to clean up their ranks so that they can, when the occasion presents itself, act with absolute and prompt unanimity. The enemy's one aim is to divide the Allies; hence the need for the creation of machinery which will make its efforts in this direction utterly futile.

DAY BY DAY.

IF THAT BOWTH INIQUITY SHALL REAP VANITY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cresty in the North Sea.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 8. 3/16d.

New Road.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a road from Findlay Road to Gough Hill Road.

Theft of Naval Property.

A Chinese appeared at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, charged with the larceny of two metal hose connections value at \$4, the property of the Naval Authorities. Inspector Sim prosecuted and said defendant was unemployed. Defendant pleaded guilty and said he picked the articles up. Inspector Allan, of the Naval Police, said that three articles were identified as Government property. He did not recognise the defendant. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour and three hours' stocks at the Dockyard gates.

A Dangerous Explosive.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with having in his possession 81 sticks of gelignite and 90 detonators. Inspector P. Angus prosecuted and said that he got information that the defendant had this gelignite in his possession, so he detailed a constable to watch him. Defendant had said at the Police Station that he was a quarry-master at Yau-mat. He came over by a boat and when he came ashore the constable arrested him. Defendant pleaded guilty, but said he was carrying the gelignite for his friend. His Worship fined him \$250, or four months' hard labour for being in possession of the gelignite, and on the charge of having the detonators in his possession he was discharged.

Rice Shop Robbery.

Tam Kwai Yuen, master of a rice shop in 200, Reclamation Street, reports that at 9.15 p.m. yesterday, while he and his people were sleeping, they heard a knock at the door and before anyone could get up and open it a man pushed it open saying that he wanted to see one Ah Fong. He suddenly pulled out a fire arm, and three other robbers who wore masks came into the house. The master of the shop, fearing that the robbers might take the key of his safe, ran upstairs and jumped over the verandah and went into the next house. From there he descended into the street and blew his police whistle. The robbers, fearing that attention might be drawn by the blowing of whistles, immediately ransacked the drawers of the counter and decamped with \$150. The Yau-mat Police, who were informed, are on the track of the robbers.

Serious Charges.

Three Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with behaving in a disorderly manner on the Praya East. The first defendant had two other charges preferred against him, being in unlawful possession of a Colt automatic pistol and attempting to murder another Chinese. Inspector Sim prosecuted and said that the fracas was apparently the result of some trouble which arose over the men's sweethearts. The defendants, it was alleged, went to get the complainant who was employed on a junk to come ashore. They then assaulted him and got the worst of it. The first defendant, who was employed by an American, went back to his master's boat and took his revolver without his permission. He came back and tried to shoot the complainant, but the pistol jammed and consequently did not do any harm. The O.S.P. took a serious view of the matter and asked that the man be sent to the Original Sessions on the third charge. His Worship said that it would be better to take the case of the last two defendants together and separate them from the charge against the first defendant. His Worship remanded the case till Monday at 10 a.m., months' Armageddon permitting.

LANGUID PARLIAMENT.

Will there be a General Election?

A very vigorous attack on the lethargy of the House of Commons is made by the *Observer*—it complains that Parliament is languid and long.

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1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 29, 1893.)

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In a recent appeal for general consideration to be shown to his own race, a negro clergyman, Dr. Tindley, has striven the resources of even American rhetoric. The negroes he explains, "are not black because the Lord who made them ran out of white paint but because God when making His ethnological bouquet, did not like rameness of colour. It was His own business as the artist of the first dye to make the bouquet to suit himself." In an incidental reference to marriage Dr. Tindley remarks: "Here let me say that I pity you white men when you look for a partner in life, because you must marry the same colour or keep out of the business while we can run our gamut from chalk to charcoal."

The prospect of a general election in Queen Elizabeth's day meant a busy time for the lords and landowners, who took upon themselves the right to choose and nominate candidates. Thus we find the Earl of Leicester writing to a friend: "After my very hearty commendations I have written several letters to Lichfield, Stafford, Tamworth, and Newcastle for the Nomination and Election of certain burgesses for the Parliament to be held shortly, having named out to them for Lichfield Sir John Wiggfield and Mr. Broughton, for Stafford my kinsman Henry Bourgober and my servant Edward Reynolds, for Newcastle Dr. James." The election of the various constituencies had little more to do in the matter than given formal assent to the great Earl's choice.

A newspaper report says that Caruso has been offered £50,000 to appear in a film version of "Pagliacci." The great tenor may decline, of course, but it is curious that the offer should have been made at all. In what respect is Caruso likely to entertain us without his voice? The film-producers in question may reply that the factor of "personality" is everything in our modern arts and entertainments, quite apart from any tangible accomplishment. Even so, the question is begged as to how far an artist's "personality" and his art—even the mere technique of his art—may be separated and made distinguishable one from the other. And the cinema is a flickering thing of shadows, too, and no certain medium for expressing even the physical attributes of "personality"—good looks and proportions. On the other hand, we must remember that a simple picture postcard is for countless hero-worshippers a thing of quite spiritual significance.

One supposes that this film version of "Pagliacci" will, if the project comes to anything, be Leoncavallo music, and that an attempt will be made to synthesize the actor's attitudes and the poet's motion of the music. But the bare idea of a dumb-show Caruso tearing the passion of "On with the motley" to tatters, after the manner of a man rather hoarse from a cold on the chest, is not promising. The nation of these enterprising cinema producers could surely be better exploited in other directions. A speechless Mr. Bottomley stirring up flagging patriotism by sheer muscular energy would be an impressive spectacle. And think of a silent Mr. Billing!

The centenary of the birth of Emily Bronte recalls that she and her sisters were amongst the earliest women writers of the last century to publish their works along with Charlotte and Anne Bronte launched their first efforts upon the literary world in the form of a book of poems under the joint authorship of "Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell," and the names of the three sisters were given in order of seniority. "We did not like to declare our real names, because of a vague impression that our names were liable to be regarded as with prejudice."—a strange apology for the names.

A SOUND BEARING.

By Lieut. K. N. Colville.

The breeze of a summer's morning swathed the valley. The woods, for all their splinters, the grassy slopes, for all their gauges, beaked peacefully in the soft golden light. Not a sound was to be heard, and you would never have supposed, had you suddenly come to consciousness in that spot, that it was the very centre of a gigantic battle field, and that at any moment a few canoes of high explosive, exerting themselves within a steel casing, might blow you and all your Arcadian day-dreams into a better world.

Yet such was the truth, and the occasional rat-tat-tat of a machine gun, or the brisk barking of a trench mortar battery recalled it. But for the most part all was quiet. An habitué of battlefields soon gets into the way of ignoring these spasmodic outbursts, just as a man ceases from mere repetition of it to hear a clock ticking, or even in a cathedral city, the chiming of bells.

Such an habitué was Lieutenant Peter Mavis, who lay prone in the long grass just in front of a hedge on the western side of this happy valley and watched for anything that might be doing over to the east. Now and then he reinforced his keen sight with the use of prismatic glasses, but he saw nothing, for there was nothing—nothing that counted—to be seen.

Behind him ran a hedge and here and there in the hedge rose substantial trees. Peter lay between two trees. One except for a few splintered and broken branches was in pretty good condition, and now in full leaf. The other was only a rusted and sproutless stump.

Both of them, if you looked at them closely, presented abnormal features. The first was provided, on its western side with a roughly made ladder, set close against the stem and a little plank platform disposed among its middle branches. The second had a large hole low down on its eastern face. This now partially concealed by a piece of fish-netting and the end of a telescope protruded.

Closer inspection still would have revealed that there was a small chamber dug out amid its roots; that the telescope was mounted on a pivot, set on a circular plate, marked off into fractions of degrees; that beside it hung a large map, and that on the map was a cross, centred upon the spot where the tree stood. At a telescope near by sat a sergeant, employed like his superior on the ridge, in keeping an eye on the Hun. On the floor behind him sat a gunner, nursing a field telephone. It was very peaceful but very boring.

Suddenly the crash of a field-gun came to them from across the valley, and almost simultaneously a shell whirled over head and burst not so very far behind. Peter and his sergeant immediately began to sit up and take notice.

"One of those guns in Serpent Wood I should say from the sound," shouted Peter. "See any flash, sergeant?"

"Sounded to me further to the left, sir," replied sergeant Woodward, with his eye to the telescope, "but I didn't see no flash."

"Keep your eyes open," said Peter. "I'm going up the tree. You can't hear well enough to take a sound bearing with this bank behind you." He wriggled through the hedge, and proceeded to climb the ladder, while the telephone orderly went and set in the ditch just at the back of the hedge, where he could keep in touch with both his superiors.

Another shell came over and Peter shouted, "They're shelling Aachen, see anything sergeant?"

"No, sir," said the sergeant, a little sadly.

"Report that then, to O.B. Gardiner. 77 millimetre field-gun shelling Aachen."

"77 millimetre field-gun shelling Aachen," repeated the telephone orderly and proceeded to convey the information to Company Battery Headquarters. Meanwhile Peter was doing two things. He produced his compass and located as accurately as he could the direction from which the crack of the discharge appeared to come. Then he looked

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated the 20th inst., states:

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—There has been a fair amount of enquiry during the interval and sales of small lots have resulted from first hands for quick clearance at improved rates. Manchester prices have again advanced. Cotton.—The latest quotation is 25 7/32.

Cotton Yarn.—A limited business was transacted in the lower counts, values of which ruled steady. Prices of higher counts have been easier. Towards the close market is quiet. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$225/280; No. 12s at \$235/255; No. 16s at \$245/255; No. 20s at \$245/265. Arrivals 500 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments Nil. Unsold stock 7,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—A slightly easier tone has prevailed. Chinese grades are quoted at \$51/58 per picul. Indian qualities are quite nominal at the same prices.

Woolens.—Nothing of importance doing. Metals.—Business is stagnant. No enquiry for new business, and very little cargo being moved into consumption.

Floor Market Report.—Stock: At 200,000 sacks. Quotations:—Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$3.10 per sack; Australian No. 1 \$3.84 per sack; Australian No. 2 \$3.50 per sack.

Sugar.—Market steady.

A Business Visit.

After a protracted tour of inspection through India, Australia, South Africa, and the Straits, Mr. W. A. Higinbotham, Superintendent of Foreign Agencies of the Sun Life of Canada, is paying us and the Company's local agency another visit. Mr. Higinbotham's many friends in the Colony will be glad to learn of his presence in our midst. He reports excellent progress wherever he has been, including the South China Divisions.

at his watch and noted the time between the discharge across the valley and the burst behind him. This, with an approximate allowance for the time the sound took in each case to reach him, gave him roughly the time of flight and hence the range. A minute later C.B. was asking for this very information—a sound bearing and the time of flight. It was given.

A second gun now seemed to join the first and Aachen was getting a merry time. In a few minutes C.B. boxed through again.

"They want to know if you can see to observe on H. 32, ask, central, Sir," reported Gardiner.

Peter looked at his map and then at the panorama again.

"No, we can't," he called down, "it's hidden by Serpent Wood."

"Two—c—nine heavy's taking it on, sir."

Hardly had he spoken when there came two loud cracks from behind them, and two shells, much more forceful-sounding than the German 77's passed overhead. Peter watched Serpent Wood keenly but saw nothing. A minute later a second pair of shells went across and Peter saw, just above the tree tops two little puffs of smoke. They were firing shrapnel that time.

He got down from his tree and went into the observation post. "Where does two-c-nine observe from?" he asked the sergeant. "Their shrapnel was too high that round. Did you see it?"

"Yes, sir, but I think they're all right. They use an O.P. in front of Plum villas and they'll see as much as we can."

Sure enough no more shells were seen, but before another half dozen rounds had been fired, the German guns had stopped firing. Their gunners had gone to cover. Presently peace reigned once more in the happy valley.

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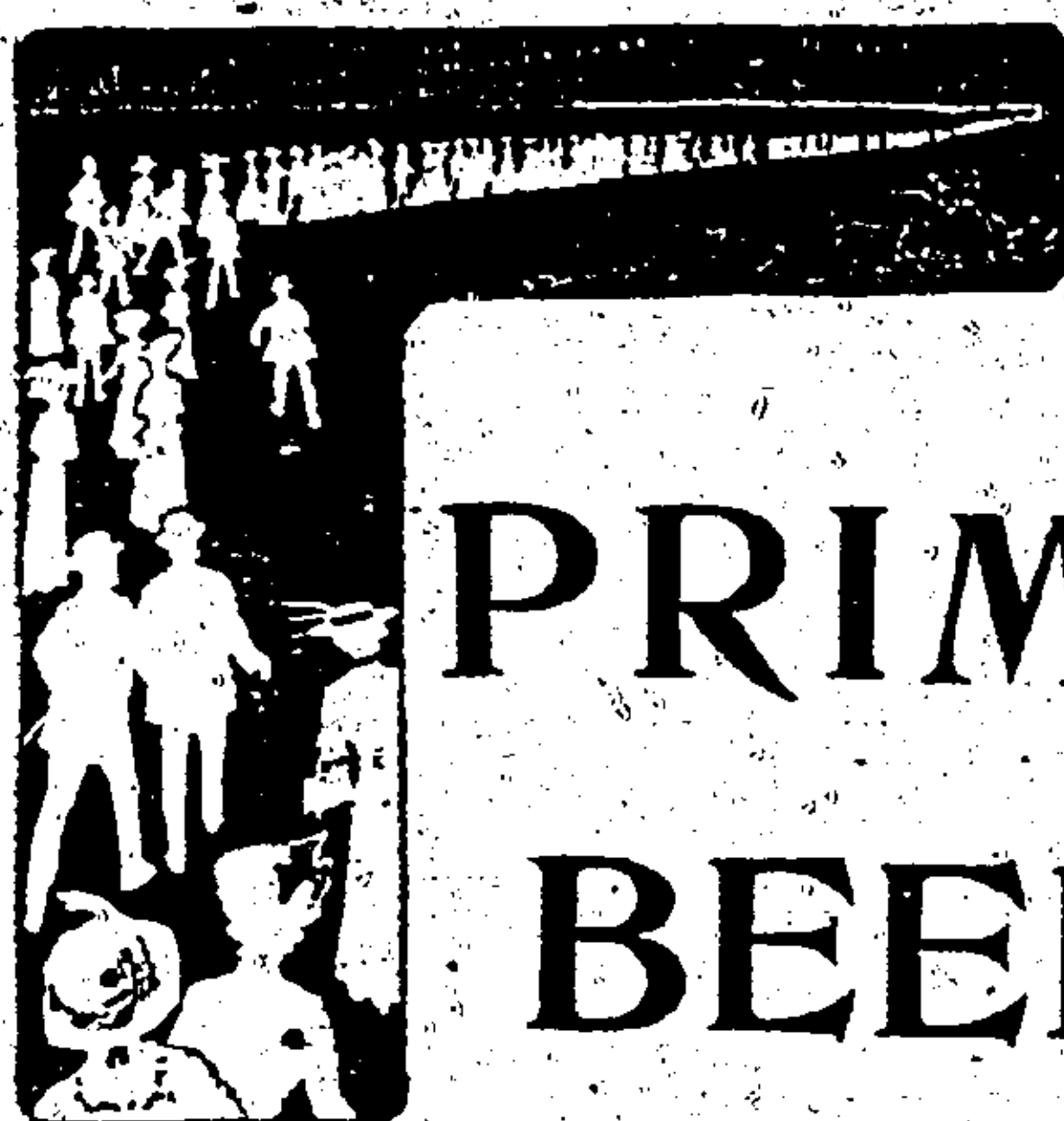
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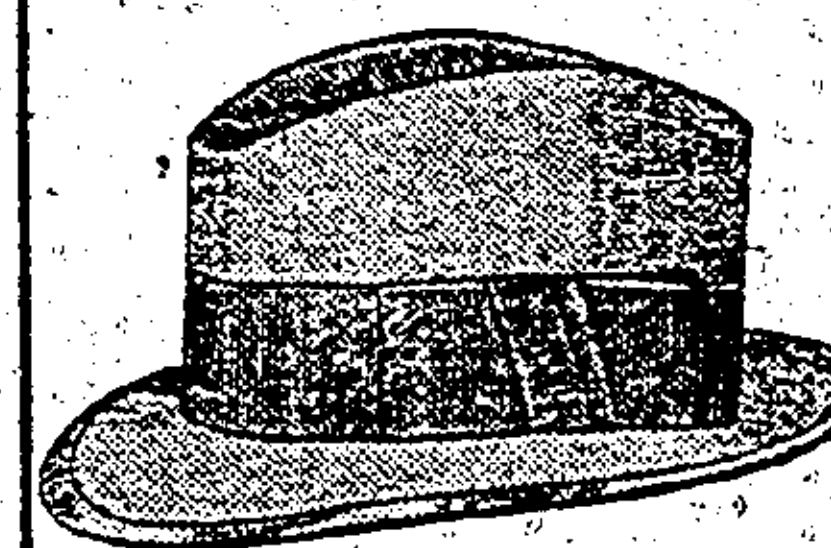
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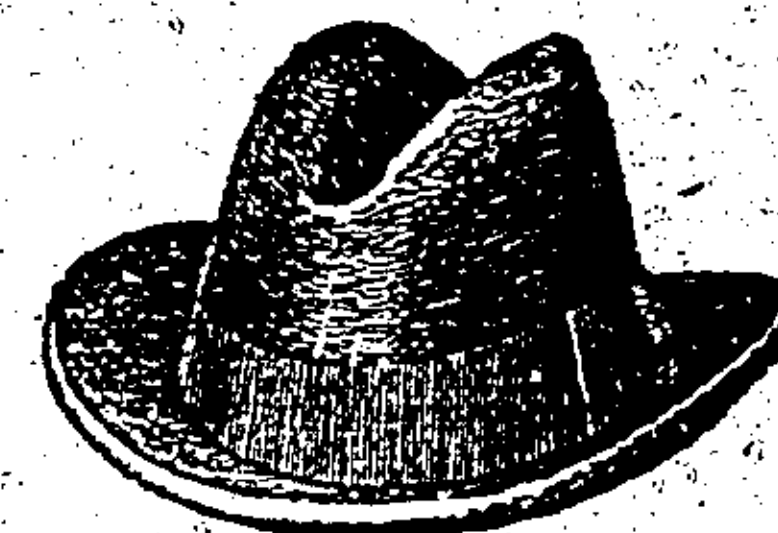
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JAPANESE BARRISTERS ARRESTED.

Alleged Blackmail.

Two Tokyo barristers says the Japan Chronicle are alleged to be concerned in blackmail of the Fado Savings Bank, Miyamoto-cho, Shiba, Tokyo, to the tune of some ¥120,000, and have been arrested by the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Makino, President of the Bank, Mr. Kimura, a Director, Mr. Sato, formerly manager of the Nagoya branch, and several other persons connected with the Bank have been summoned to the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho and examined by Prosecutors in connection with the affair.

The Health Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was a fatal occurrence of enteric fever, the victim being a Chinese.

The Japanese Consul.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Eisaku Sasaki to act as Consul General for Japan in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (B), state:—

Command. The Captain Superintendent of Police has appointed Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (B), to take command of the Police Reserve during the absence on leave of the Deputy Superintendent of Police Reserve or until further orders, with effect from the 21st instant.

Inspector Butterfield is commended by His Excellency the Governor for his prompt action on the 28th August, 1918, in rescuing a Regular Chinese Constable and a Chinese lunatic from the Harbour.

Police School, 1918. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., reports the following as having "Passed with Credit":—

Or. Sgt. 565 B.M. P.O. 745, J. A. Gutierrez. The "Pass List" is posted on the Notice Board of this Office.

The following is a copy inserted in the 89th of the D.O. Book:—"The salute with the left hand is abolished. All salutes are to be made with the right hand only (O.S.P. Memo 403, 14th September, 1918)."

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300 *Tango Maru T. 13,760	{ SATUR., 19th { Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Shwah-wu T. 8,500	{ SATURDAY, { 28th Sept.

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WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	24th Sept. at 4 p.m.
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Nias	San Fco, Jap.	11th port	25th Sept.	Java
Tjimonok	Chingwantao	30th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tjilong	Kobe & Moji	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	Macassar
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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 27th Sept. at 1 p.m.

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SHANGHAI via Fochow Wosang	Tues., 24th Sept.	at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Wed., 26th Sept.	at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Fri., 27th Sept.	at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Tues., 1st Oct.	at noon.
MANILA	Fri., 4th Oct.	at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITA" calling at Swatow, Amoy, Fochow, and Shanghai.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Aid to Minor Shipbuilding Yards.

The Communications Department, Tokyo, has agreed with the Government Steel Works, Edamitsu, to sell steel to twenty-two minor shipbuilding yards which are not privileged to participate in the exchange of vessels for U.S. iron. They have been at their tether's end with their iron stocks fast running short. The steel available for sale between September and March next amounts to something like 5,100 tons. With this supply, the Government authorities estimate it easy to complete 30 vessels of 31,000 tons deadweight. The authorities are further intending to furnish the same shipbuilders with 1,500 tons boiler plates also within this year to fill the sorely felt need.

The French Requisition of Freight-Space.

With regard to the requisition by the French Government of half the space on all foreign steamers touching at French ports, Japanese shipowners are trying through the authorities to secure better terms, says the "Japan Chronicle." In this matter the Japanese authorities are denounced by the shipping men as being lukewarm in their attitude. The Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, the Kihara Company, and other shipowners are, arranging to hold a meeting to determine their attitude on the question. The Japanese authorities are represented as taking the view that if the French terms do not involve any serious loss to shipowners they should agree to the requisition. The shipowners now admit that the French requisition will not cause any serious loss to themselves, though they first declared that it would be the case, but say that they agree unconditionally to the French official freight rate will be lowered. It is said that some of the shipowners are contemplating withdrawing their vessels from the European service and operating them in South African and South American waters.

Shipping Sales.

Coasting tonnage has, of course, come, equally with deep-sea tonnage, under Government control, and the requisition of such by the Shipping Administration has made the position of owners very onerous, but notwithstanding the lessened earnings under Blue Book rates compared with what was current in unrestricted trading, owners are still enteringprising enough to buy suitable second-hand tonnage with freedom, and some very good prices are again being paid for handy boats, the smaller size, say, under a thousand tons, being in favour. Messrs. C. W. Kellock and Co. have just sold to Liverpool buyers the Middlebro' owned and registered steamer Edenwood for the sum of £17,000, and, though a sister vessel changed hands twelve months ago for considerably more money, the price realised of nearly £41 per ton on the d.w. capacity must be considered very satisfactory. The steamer is 863 gross reg. 414 net, and carries 1,150 tons on a draft of 13 feet. She is of well-deck type, with machinery efficient, and comparatively new, being built in 1915 by Roper and Sons, Stockton-on-Tees; engines and boiler of 131 n.m. h.p. by Messrs. Blair and Co., also Stockton-on-Tees. She has self-trimming hatches, 39.3 by 18 and 36.3 by 18 feet; two steam winches, and 230 tons water ballast in double bottom, &c.; electric light. Cubical capacity of hold's about 50,000 c. f. Steams 10 knots on 10 tons. Length of hull, 198 feet; beam, 30.7; depth moulded, 14.5. Passed survey last April at Shields, and stands 100 A. 1 Lloyd's Register. Her late owners were the Meteor S. S. Co., Ltd., Messrs. A. A. Constantine and Donkin, Middlebro', managers. Messrs. Kellock and Co. also recently sold the steamer Elham, of Dublin, to Messrs. Wm. Meson and Co., of Water-street, Liverpool, for £25,500. She carries 850 tons cargo, and is 271 tons net register. Built at Dublin in 1915 by Dublin Dockyard Co., Ltd., and purchased by Messrs. J. G. Kincaid and Co., Ltd., of Greenock. Waterballast 220 tons. Length of hull, 188.5; beam, 28.6; depth moulded, 13.7. Passed survey at Shields, and stands 100 A. 1 Lloyd's Register. Her late owners were Messrs. John Harrison & Co., of London.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOUR REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAINEAU SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & Co's ENGINEERING WORKS KHANHOI SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths.

Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights.

Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED, PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 320 P.N. HULME, Manager.

THE PACIFIC S.S. CO.'S

Steamer "SENATOR"

Will load on or about OCTOBER 1st, 1918, for SINGAPORE.

For Freight rates, etc. Apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Pone 792 & 795. G.P.O. Building, 3rd Floor.

NOTICES.



MITSUBISHI SHOKAI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MUTANI, KISHIMOTO,
YOSHIMIZU, MOJO, NAKAZUTSU, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAMURA, SAKAI,
AND OTSUKA COAL MINES.

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TOBE, FUKUOKA, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,
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Cable Address:-

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AGENCY FOR:- THE OSAKA
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CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:-
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, on and after the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant. BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "ANYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th September, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd September, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th September, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th September, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the San Francisco office advising that the S.S. "NANKING," Voy. 2 Out, sailed from that port on Sept. 14th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:

Picard Andre, Hongkong Hotel, from Madura.

Putter, Bank Yokohama, from Victoria B.C.

Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel, from Colombo.

Thomas A.O., Soerabaya retransmitted from Singapore.

B. M. Ida, from Bangkok.

Reyes Apollonio, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 19, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1. ▲ (RED)	(A) A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.	
2. ▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)	
3. ▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)	
4. ▲	East (E.E. to E.W.)	
5. ▲	West (W.W. to W.E.)	
6. ▲	Gale expected to increase.	
7. ▲	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).	

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The signal will be hoisted at intervals of 4 hours at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signal will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The signal will be displayed at the Harbour Office, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal, and the Standard Oil Company's, Shell, and Esso stations on the premises of the Standard Oil Company, Ltd., and the Esso station on the premises of the Esso Company, Ltd.

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The signal will be displayed at the Harbour Office, the Harbour

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

Railway Traffic Interrupted.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, September 21.
Traffic has been suspended on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway owing to fighting between the troops and brigands.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

British Representative Requested to Leave.

Amsterdam, September 20.

The *Wiener Zeitung's* Berlin correspondent says: the Soviet Government has requested the British representative to leave Russia forthwith.

THE VICTORIES IN FRANCE.

An Admission by the Germans.

London, September 20.

In a German official wireless message, amidst lengthy claims alleging that the Anglo-French offensive has been repulsed, it is admitted that the Australians have reached the line from Bellicourt to Balgise. It is stated that fifteen Anglo-French Divisions have been identified on the attacking front.

MAILS LOST AT SEA.

London, September 20.

The Post Office announces the loss at sea, through enemy action, of civil letter mails for Aden, British East Africa, Uganda, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Dutch India, the lake area of German East Africa, India, Malay States, North Borneo, Persia, Philippines, Sarawak, Seychelles, Siam, Straits Settlements and Zanzibar, containing letters received in London for dispatch between mid-day on the 7th inst. and the morning of the 11th inst. No Army mails were included in the dispatch.

FRENCH RAILWAY COLLISION.

Heavy Loss of Life.

Paris, September 20.

Thirty people were killed and a hundred injured in a collision between two Marseilles express trains in the Pacy tunnel, between Laroche and Dijon. American soldiers effectively assisted in the rescue work.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

The Offer Still Open.

Amsterdam, September 20.

A Vienna official message acknowledges the rejection of the Austro-Hungarian Peace suggestion. After criticising Mr. Balfour's speech on the subject, it ironically concludes:—"The Austro-Hungarian offer is still open."

THE OPERATIONS IN PERSIA.

Evacuation of Baku.

London, September 19.

It is now permissible to state that Baku has been evacuated and that the British forces have safely withdrawn to North-West Persia.

THE NORTH RUSSIAN FRONT.

German-led Forces Defeated.

London, September 20.

A British North Russia official message states:—"On the Drina the largest enemy armoured steamer has been captured. On the 18th inst. General Karaman's troops severely defeated German-led forces at Uchinskaya, forty miles eastward of the Finnish frontier. They pursued the enemy, who suffered heavily."

THE METZ FORTRESS.

Being Bombarded by Allies.

Amsterdam, September 20.

A Berlin official message says the enemy has for several days been bombarding Metz with a long-range gun.

The German "Explanation."

Amsterdam, September 10.

The bombardment of Metz is announced in the following official communication published by Metz newspapers and obviously intended to reassure the population:—"The enemy has for several days been bombarding Metz with a long-range gun. This bombardment was always possible. Through all the years of war it has been long expected that modern guns would have a longer range than, for example, the distance from south of Pont-a-Mousson to Metz. The present bombardment, therefore, is in no wise connected with the fact that the enemy, after our evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient, has approached nearer to the town. It is only a noncommittal phenomenon of the present battles west and south-west of Metz, and will soon cease when these come to a standstill. Therefore the regulations regarding entry and departure in the fortress zone are unaltered."

OUTRAGE IN JAPAN.

Dynamite at Matsuri.

There is a time-honoured custom among the villagers at Kamiyama-mura, Kyosai-gun, Tokushima Prefecture, says the *Japan Chronicle*, to celebrate a harvest by dancing from sunset to dawn in the compound of the Shozanji Temple on what is called the Kami festival, which fell on the 4th instant.

At about one o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant the dancing was in full swing, when someone flung a dynamite cart-

ridge into the crowd. A tremendous explosion followed, many being seriously injured. The police have arrested a man named Iida Genkichi, hailing from Okayama Prefecture on suspicion of having committed the outrage.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consul General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 12.30 p.m. to day:—"Typhoon in about 120 degrees, Long E. and 17 degrees Lat. N. almost stationary. Warning—Depression north-west part China Sea."

GAS WARFARE.

How Attacks are Carried Out.

Not so much is heard of gas warfare at the present time as two years ago, when the first use of that method of attack was made on the Western Front. Gas is, however, used to a tremendous extent, and the amount that has been and is being hurled back and forth in shells and clouds is almost unbelievable. The success of a cloud gas attack depends on thorough preparation before-hand. The attackers must know the country, the layout of the trenches, and the direction and velocity of the wind with certainty. Favourable conditions are limited practically to wind velocities between twelve and fourteen miles per hour, with no upward currents. German gas attacks are made by two regiments of Pioneers, with highly technical officers, including engineers, meteorologists, and chemists.

Gas Cloud.

The first attack was made with chlorine. If a gas attack is to be made with gas clouds, the number of gases available is limited. The gas must be easily compressible, easily made in large quantities, and should be considerably heavier than air. If to this added the necessity of its being very toxic and of low chemical reactivity, the choice is practically reduced to two gases—chlorine and phosgene. The gas is contained in an ordinary cylinder like that used for oxygen or hydrogen. Para-chlorine did not satisfy quite all the requirements, as it is very active chemically and, therefore, easily absorbed. Pads soaked in solutions of sodium carbonate and carbonate and thiosulphate were first used in the protective respirators. Later, with the introduction of phosgene, a gas which is very insidious and difficult to protect against, sodium phenate was used.

Gas Shell.

There are so many conditions that have to be fulfilled in connection with the gas cloud that its use is limited. The case is different with gas shells. The gas shells are the most important of all methods of using gas on the Western Front, and are still in course of development. The first use of this method was with the celebrated "tear" shells. A concentration of one part in a million of some of these isochlorine makes the eyes water severely. The original tear shells contained almost pure xylol bromide or benzyl bromide, made by brominating the higher fractions of coal tar distillates. Another substance used in shells which simultaneously harasses and seriously injures is dichlorodithiophosphite (mustard gas). It has no immediate effect on the eyes beyond a slight irritation. After several hours the eyes begin to swell and inflame and practically blister, causing intense pain, the nose discharges freely, and severe coughing and even vomiting ensue.

Sneezing Gas.

The Germans have also used phenyl-carbimidine chloride, a lachrymator, and diphenyl-chlorarsine, or "sneezing gas." The latter is mixed with high explosive shells or with other gas shells, or with shrapnel. It was intended to make a man sneeze so violently that he is unable to wear his mask. The sneezing gas has, however, not been a very great success. Up to the present time there has been no material brought out on either side that can be depended upon to penetrate the respirator. The casualties are due to surprise and to lack of training in the use of masks. The mask must be put on and adjusted within six seconds, which requires a considerable amount of preliminary training if it is to be done under field conditions. Both sides are trying to find something the others have not used, and both are trying to find a "colorless, odorless, and invisible" gas that is highly poisonous. It is within the realm of possibility that the war will be finished literally in the chemical laboratory. —S.J.M. Auld.

TINNED WHALE.

A New Delicacy.

In a few months' time tinned whale-meat should be on sale in this country, writes Mr. H. J. Shepherson in the *Daily Mail*. On the island of Kyrkron, British Columbia, the flesh of this great sea mammal is being canned just as salmon is preserved. The output of this single factory during the coming season will be 30,000 cases, each containing twenty-four 1lb. tins of whale meat. A large portion of this tinned whale is expected to arrive in England by the autumn.

To-day the flesh of this monster of the ocean is being regularly eaten in both Canada and the United States. At a banquet given recently in Toronto, at which some of the city's most prominent men were seated, whale steak was served. It was part of an active campaign now being carried on throughout Canada and the United States to popularise the flesh of this great creature of the deep.

Here it should be remembered that the whale is not a fish but a warm-blooded animal. It is a cleanly and dainty feeder, which is more than can be said of many things we generally approve of, such as crabs, lobsters, and eels. Its flesh is both palatable and appetising. It tastes very much like good beef, though it is coarser in fibre and darker in colour. This coarseness, however, is not accompanied by toughness, for whale meat, properly cooked, is as tender as good beef, and when put on the table without a label has frequently been mistaken and consumed as beef. In the butcher's shops of the Pacific coast towns of America it is now being sold at 5s. per lb.

Relieving the Food Problem.

The idea of popularising the flesh of this sea mammal is to relieve the food problem. By inducing the masses to eat whale flesh, both Canada and the United States will be enabled to send larger supplies of food to England and France, so the whale is to play an important part in helping us to win the war. The species of whales that are taken for human consumption are the finback and the humpback. On an average a single specimen has yielded ten tons of magnificent meat, or the equivalent of that obtained from thirty head of cattle. But experts say that fifteen tons of good meat, or even more, can be readily obtained from a single animal. So far only the choicest portions have been accepted for human food.

Although whales are by no means so plentiful as they were once, there are still a considerable number left. The catch from the waters of the Pacific coast of North America in 1917 was 538, and that for 1916, 671. There are now several important whaling stations on the coast of British Columbia, and the decision to make use of the flesh of these creatures in this way has given considerable impetus to the industry.

Not only are we now making use of the whale as an article of human food, but we have discovered that its skin can be converted into one of the strongest of leathers. By a new process of equesting out the oil, the skin can be tanned to a thick, tough leather of fine grain and with a peculiar quality of stretching sideways but not lengthwise. Between 3,000 to 4,000 square feet of leather can be obtained from a single whale.

Altogether, it seems that the whale has been a somewhat neglected source of human wealth and comfort, and that the animal which has previously done little but supply oil, fertilizer, and romance for writers of sea stories, has been, all along, a source of food and leather, the value of which far transcends its other wealth.

Thanks to the British.

General Dieckhoff, at Olynkaya, telegraphs to the Osoho-Slovak Staff here asking it to convey to Commodore Payne his deepest recognition of the brotherly aid rendered by the British naval forces and to obtain sanction to utilise the guns of H.M.S. Suffolk in the operations west of Iceland. He states that he is leaving General Gaide for Berlin and Vladivostok.

KING OF SPORTS.

Boxing for the British Army.

If England is not a nation of boxers after the war it will surely be because the end of the great strife will arrive so speedily that there has not been time in which to induct into the mysteries and science of boxing the comparatively few young men of the country who are still without knowledge of the art. For if it is not already known it should be, that those responsible for the physical training of our army, while they encourage by every possible means the practice of sport of all kinds, regard boxing with especial favour as being the most effective agent in the evolution of a fighting man, because it has been established beyond all possible doubt that boxing, besides helping to get a man physically fit in the shortest possible time—and that is a great consideration in these days of intensive training in the army—develops also just those muscles which are most needed and needed in bayonet exercises, and instils that much-desired moral quality, the fighting spirit, as does nothing else.

That is why boxing stands first in the esteem of the P.T.B.F. officers; why at least an elementary knowledge of the art is made compulsory, but that is too harsh a word to use when one knows how keenly desirous are the great majority of men, and what little necessity there is to compel them to it. And what has been said of the British army holds good of the Canadian and all the other colonial forces over here.

Canadian Boxers.

Among the Canadians, indeed, boxing is made obligatory, and in addition to the art being taught individually, boxing is taken part in by whole squads at a time, the idea being that by this means men become accustomed to the feeling of personal physical contact, and of fighting side by side in groups against enemy groups, such as would be their experience in actual warfare.

This system is also in vogue in the many huge training camps in America, where the new levies are being instructed in boxing by men whose names have become famous throughout the whole world of sport—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion; Johnny Kilbane, "feather" champion; Paoly McFarland, who, when in this country, boxed a twenty-round draw at the National Sporting Club with Fred Welsh, the retired British and world's lightweight champion, and many other top-sawyers of the ring, having been specially appointed, to these posts by the U.S.A. military authorities. The testimony of all these professional instructors is that the boxing part of their training is a source of real pleasure to the men of Uncle Sam's new army, and that the greatest trouble is not to make them box, but to prevent from over-doing it, or, after they have gained a certain amount of skill, and possibly an excess of confidence in themselves, of "setting about" their mentor and "trying to take a liberty," as we phrase it.

London Evening Standard.

Struck Off.

It is notified that the name of the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company, Limited, has been struck off the Register.

Discharged.

On a charge of pawning a watch and chain and furnishing a false address to a pawnbroker in Des Voeux Road Central, a Chinese youth appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. Sergeant Ingham stated that the defendant was a street barber in Stanley Street. He made an endeavour to elude him as he entered the pawnshop and ran away in the direction of Gilman Street, where he was arrested. The accountant of the pawnshop stated that the defendant gave his address as near the New Market. Defendant stated that he was bewildered at the appearance of a European Sergeant and therefore he ran away. His Worship discharged the defendant.

A BOMBING RAID.

What the Observer Sees.

Describing a bombing raid over Bruges, the most important German naval base in Belgium, Capt. Paul Bewsher writes: The observer crawls through a little door into the nose of the machine, examines his bomb-handle, and adjusts the bomb-dropping sight. He kneels, a heavily muffled figure, in his little wooden cockpit, 10,000 feet over nothing. Below he sees the black line of the canal which he is using as a guide. He waves his hand, and the roar of the engine dies away into silence as the machine dives towards its target. He pushes the lever forward slowly, pulls it back again, and again. From behind there comes the click and clatter of 14 dropping bombs.

White Sheet of Flame.

He shouts to the pilot to turn, and one huge wing climbs to ward the stars as the machine sweeps round. Gazing downward, the observer sees at the edge of the quay a red spurt of flame, which slowly dies away. Two others follow in the water where lie the destroyers and submarines, and then more and more bursts on the sheds in the middle. A white sheet of flame bursts from one shed. An ammunition store has been blown up. The other bombs burst across the wharves and crowded basins, leaving huge clouds of white smoke where they have wrought destruction.

Simultaneously with the bursting of the first bomb, hundreds of green balls come streaming in, swaying curves from the ground, and pour upwards past the wings on both sides. Gunfire flashes round the town, and close to the machine now bursts the clamorous barrage. The machine roars homewards through a maelstrom of flame and fire.

AMERICAN HEROES.

Awards for Bravery and Devotion.

Graphic stories of the individual heroism and daring of forty-one American officers and men are revealed in General Pershing's cable which announces citations for Distinguished Service Crosses. The men decorated include a Colonel and a private of infantry who entered a cellar at Vaux to install a telephone and were attacked by twelve Germans. The Americans killed two and took nine of them prisoner.

A corporal of infantry cleared a farm house at Villers-sur-Fere single-handed, killed four Germans and captured one, and held the farm house until support arrived.

A sergeant of the infantry who was running ahead of the line near Serzy, while badly injured, was attacked by ten Germans. He rose to his knees and killed five of his opponents.

A private of the infantry at Villers-sur-Fere saw six Germans in the act of capturing his corporal, who was severely wounded. He summoned a comrade, and together they killed two of the Germans, took four others prisoner, and carried back the corporal to our own lines.

A sergeant in a machine-gun company, despite a hail of bullets, turned up his machine-gun against German airplanes which were raiding the American trenches, and shot one down. The killed airplane struck another German machine in its descent, making two machines brought down by the sergeant's action.

Panama Passports.

The *Gazette* contains a translation of a Decree by the President of the Republic of Panama ordering certain measures with regard to the visa or authentication of passports of foreign citizens or subjects travelling to Panama.

Acting Council Member.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Chan Kai-ming to be an Acting Member of the Legislative Council, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Lee Cheong.

TELEPHONES.

A Sarcastic Singapore Comment.

Of the Singapore Telephone System a writer in the *Singapore Free Press* says:—"This is the most wonderful thing in the world—I mean, calling it a 'system.' People who were here before the Great Fire try to pull your leg by telling stories of how you used to be able to get your right connection in five minutes. Pah! they can't pull my leg. Nothing, not even golf, could possibly equal the telephone system as a means for bringing out all that is best in a man. It has brought it all out of me. Besides, you never have a dull moment. Supposing you want No. 123, you begin by ringing up the exchange. After twenty minutes or so—no delay to speak of—a sweet voice asks: 'What number please?' You answer '123' and the voice replies '456.' Before you have time to correct the misapprehension you hear a series of sweet voices fading along the line into the dim distance, each repeating a different number in turn. It's wonderful! Then suddenly a gruff voice says, 'Hallo, yes?' and you ask, 'Is that 123?' and the voice answers, 'No this is the Colonial Secretary's office. What more do you want, I ask you?'"

Or perchance you will be snoozing peacefully on a Sunday afternoon, when the telephone bell will ring. At the fourth ring you will rise, and go to your phone and say 'Hallo.' An aggrieved voice will reply, 'What number did you say, please?' and so you will go back to bed again.

Often you will be conversing over the line with a bosom friend, anent rubber, or some such harmless substance, when a total stranger (a total stranger, mark you) will suddenly interrupt with some irrelevant remark such as, 'Go to blazes off the line,—you!'

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

17th Sunday after Trinity, 22nd September, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Feriil Venite: Dyce. Psalms: Orotch and Poland. Te Deum: Hayes. Russell and Stainer. Benedictus: Barnby. Hymns: 373 (42), 433 (34). God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 107, verses 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 31, 32 and 43 in unison. Hymn 373, verses 1 and 5, in unison. Litany (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Middle Voluntary: Andante Manquillo—Mendelssohn. Magnificat: Davy (9th evening.) Nunc Dimittis: Hayes (6th morning.) Hymns: 270, 237 (236), 477. N.B.—Psalms 108, verses 1, 2, 5, 6 and 13, in unison. Hymn 270, verses 1 and 4, in unison. Hymn 236, verses 1 and 5, in unison. Hymn 477, verses 3 and 5, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday 22nd September, Morning service at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 347, 67, 339, 89, 508. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 95, 91, 133, 193, 364. Preacher: Reverend T. Robinson.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

Peak Church—Holy Communion

at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service and Sermon at 6.30 p.m.

The Gospel Hall—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street).

Weekly Services—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.

Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service, 8 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening Gospel Services, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glass-

only—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

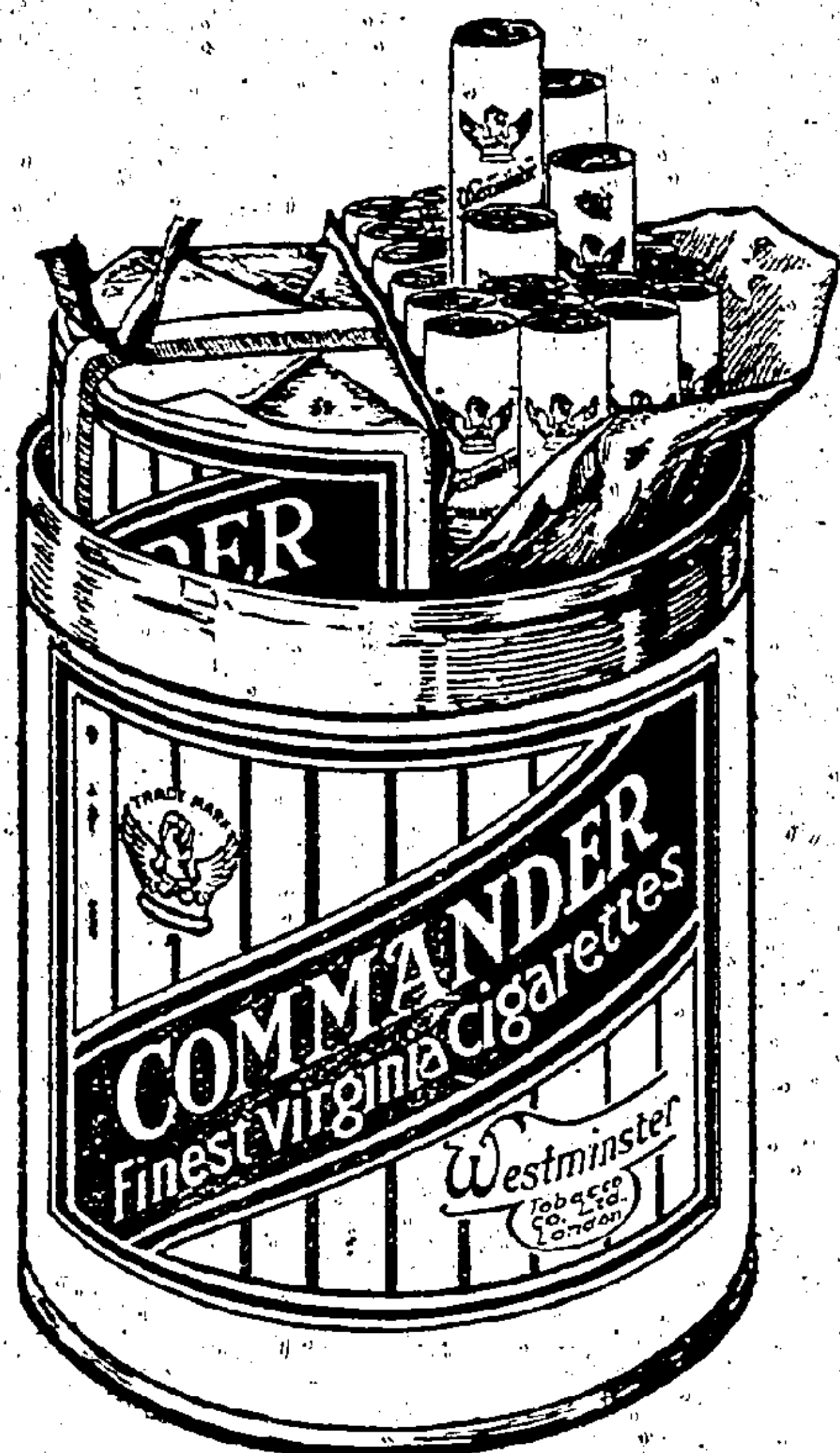
First Church of Christ, Science.

MacDonnell Road, Kowloon. 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

FISHI ONO, M.
 Home Phone 1204
 1912

BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS

FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co.,
Limited.
AGENTS FOR
Westminster Tobacco Co.,
Limited.
LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

(This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.)

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Persia Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Beled, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 5 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/6d and 15/1d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 30 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce. The postage on letters to Malaya and Siam was not raised.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong on SATURDAY the 5th day of October, 1918 at 12 NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1918. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary
Hongkong, 21st September, 1918.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

September 19th, 20th, 21st & 22.

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episode 3 "The Isle of Dread" Episode 4 "The False Locket"

"MOVE ON"

HAROLD LOYD COMEDY.

British Gazette, No. 465-466.

Etc., Etc.

DEWAR'S WHISKY

Imperial Institute

AND

Extra Special



THE ORIGINAL PICTURE THE PROPERTY OF JOHN DEWAR & SONS LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 616.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room Duddell Street,

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 36" 32 1/2" 53"
Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 3' x 0' together with shaft and propeller also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors, etc.

N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. *Hongkong* and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE.—Lease of land with the buildings thereon, now known as the Officers' Mess of the Coolie Depot. Large Dining Room Kitchen, Servants Quarters, eight small bedrooms and four large bedrooms in Annex, all with Bathrooms. Verandah whole length. Faces South over best view in Harbour. Excellent Bathing Beach. Suitable for small Summer Hotel. Private Family or Syndicate. Optional lease to November, 1927, providing for demolition or sale of buildings by lessee. Ground Rent \$18.00 per annum. Tender will be received by War Office Representative, 1, Woosung Road, Kowloon.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China Borneo Company Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on TUESDAY the 1st day of October 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
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Famous Treatment of Neck, Back, Head,
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OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—
22nd Sept. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 23rd September.

Philippine Islands, Japan via West Canada,
United States, Central & South
America & Europe via Victoria,
P. O.—23rd Sept. Reg. at action
11.45 a.m. Letter 12.30 p.m.
Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—23rd Sept., 2 p.m.
Shanghai, China & Japan via Nagasaki
—23rd Sept. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Forchew—24th Sept.
1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—24th Sept.
5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 26th September.

Shanghai and North China—26th Sept.
5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 27th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Forchew—27th Sept.
1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Japan via West Canada,
United States, Central & South America &
Europe via Victoria, P. O.—27th Sept. 11.45 a.m.
Letter 12.30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior
Local Examinations

NOTICE is hereby given that the examinations will commence on MONDAY, December, 9th 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form only filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 9th, 1918.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 14th September 1918.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous		Day On date On date	
Barometer	29.82	29.80	29.77
Temperature	78	76	75
Humidity	91	91	94
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	5	4
Weather	cd	cd	cd
Rain	1.32	0.00	4.66

Highest temperature on the 19th 78°

H.K. Observatory Sept. 20, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 16th Sept. to 22nd Sept.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Mon. 16	2.15	8.15	2.15	8.15
Tues. 17	2.25	8.25	2.25	8.25
Wed. 18	2.35	8.35	2.35	8.35
Thurs. 19	2.45	8.45	2.45	8.45
Fri. 20	2.55	8.55	2.55	8.55
Sat. 21	3.05	9.05	3.05	9.05
Sun. 22	3.15	9.15	3.15	9.15

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